Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1825.

L. IX.—2.] [NO. 418.

ED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

RTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeed- ation. Advertisers are requested to state r of insertions desired, or they will be con- further orders, and charged accordingly. to the Editor must be post paid.

rs. Barge's Hotel,

SHE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

BARGE, having understood that reports in very extensive circulation, that she el business in this place, deems it neces- form her friends, and strangers who may way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the ong occupied by her, about 150 yards e town House.

ing her sincere thanks to those who store so liberally patronized her, she self it were unnecessary to say that her endeavors will always be used to afford To others, she promises that no effort co cost, no expense, in procuring what affords, will be spared on her part. bles are eligibly situated, large and com- tended by a careful experienced Ostler; t of food is always provided. ation of her house need but be men- the most respectable neighborhood, it vantage of being within 200 yards of the usiness, and yet is not within sight or the bustle and noise consequent upon an commerce. as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal from the public.

—tf

Museum

eign Literature and Science.

ILE will receive subscriptions for the work, on the terms stated below. *Publication.*—The Museum is published , Philadelphia. A number appears th, and the subscription price is Six Dol- payable in advance. *ent free of postage* to every subscriber, *e continues to pay in advance.* seum began in July, 182-,—and all the ers may be obtained on the above con-

Charles Stuart

st received, from New York and Phila- a, and is now opening, an extensive As-

OODS, HARDWARE, CUT- LERY, SHOES, &c. Suitable for the Season. ALSO, *l Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.* rtment of GROCERIES is now complete, s warranted pure and unadulterated. 's Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's Pow few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality. ille, May 16 1825—15-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

w opening, in the store of the late Dun- Leran, on market square, *a handsome as-*

Y & SEASONABLE GOODS, ed from New York, to which they invite on of their friends and purchasers in gen- determined to sell for cash, and on the ms. B. will keep constantly a supply of the ES and other LIQUORS, warranted Gen-

3, 1825.—12-tf.

LLIANT SCHEMES!!

TH-CAROLINA LOTTERY, *he Benefit of the Oxford Academy.)*

FIRST CLASS, *on at Raleigh 22d of next month, (June) and completed in a few minutes.*

YATES & A. M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
	6,000	6,000
	4,000	4,000
	3,000	3,000
	2,000	2,000
	1,538	1,538
	1,000	6,000
	500	3,000
	200	1,200
	24	3,744
	12	3,744
	8	3,744
	4	$1,200
Prizes.		$79,170
Blanks.		
Tickets,		$79,170

is a lottery formed by the ternary combina- permutation of 30 numbers. To deter- e prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be put- ced into a wheel on the day of the drawing, f them be drawn out; and that ticket having 1st, 2d and 3d, drawn Nos. in the order in rawn, will be entitled to the prize of 10,000 nd those five other tickets which shall have the same Nos. in the following orders shall led to the prize affixed to them, respectively,

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	$6,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	4,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	3,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	2,000
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,538

e six other tickets which shall have on them f the drawn Nos, and those three, the 1st, 2d , in one of their several orders of combination mutation, will each be entitled to a prize of

e six other tickets which shall have on them f the drawn Nos, and those three the 1st, 3d , in some one of their several orders of com- n or permutation, will each be entitled to a of 500 dolls.

se six other tickets which shall have on them of the drawn Nos, and those three the 2d 3d h, in some one of their orders, will each be en- to a prize of 200 dolls.

ne 156 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 24 dolls.

Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 2d and 3d, or 2d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 12 dolls.

All others, being 468, having on them two of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 8 dolls.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having on them but one of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination, can be entitled an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction, of 15 per cent.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4
HALF DO.	2
QUARTER DO.	1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery which must of necessity draw at least 13 dolls 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

PRIZES!

In the Quantico Canal Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 8th June.

10,000 4,000
6,000 3,000 &c. &c.

Tickets at 4 dollars—Shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,

17TH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 6th July next, and completed in ONE DRAWING!!

Sixty numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

J. B. YATES, & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1,248		20	24,960
10,608		10	106,080
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,		$4,220	$273,760
Whole Tickets, $9		Quarter	2 25
Half	4 50	Eighth	1 12

New-York State Literature Lottery.

CLASS No. 1 FOR 1825.

To be drawn on the 20th July next,

Sixty Numbers—Nine Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
30		200	6,000
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
1,734		22	38,148
11,475		11	126,225
13,395 Prizes, 20,825 Blanks,		$4,220	$273,760
Whole Tickets, $9		Quarter	$2 25
Half	4 50	Eighth	1 12

☞ Tickets in all the above schemes will advance in price *very soon.* Adventurers would do well in applying soon, as the sales have been very rapid. There will be few, if any, remaining unsold on the day of drawing.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

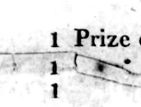
The plan of Lottery by combination of Nos. simply, as well as by combination and permutation of numbers, has been used by the subscribers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for some time with great success. As the plan is now, however, for the first time introduced into North-Carolina, it may not be understood, and they therefore respectfully invite all such as desire an explanation of the principles of the system, to apply at their Office, where every information will be cheerfully given, either by one of themselves, or their Agent B. C. DUPLAINE.

☞Orders, inclosing the Cash or prizes (Post paid) for Tickets or Shares in any of the above Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
Raleigh, N. C.

May 19, 1825.—17-tf.

$10 Reward.



WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville.

THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

Singular effects of a fall.—The Batavia, N. Y. Times, relates the following incident:

"A few days since, a daughter of Mr. Asa Paine, of Barre, in Orleans county, about sixteen years of age, accidentally fell into a well of something like twenty feet deep, and was taken out apparently without bodily hurt; but so great was the shock upon her mental faculties, that she has remained totally deaf and dumb ever since.—She makes known her wants by the aid of pen and paper, is apparently in good bodily health, but is confined to her bed from the effects of the fright."

THE VINE.

Extracts from a Memoir upon the Vineyards and Wines of Champagne in France: By M. Germon.

Next to exposure, the nature of the soil and of the ground influences the quality of the wine. It must be admitted, however, that grounds with a northern exposure produce wines of a generous and spirituous description; while another exposure, perhaps to the south, yields a poor and common sort of wine. It is therefore to the salts and the juices of the earth, combined with the influence of the atmosphere, that we must ascribe the goodness and qualities of soils adapted for vineyards.

The most proper soil for vines is a sandy granitic earth, neither compact, nor too thick, nor clayey: frequently in the best exposures, we meet with stony soils, which give very strong wines; but warm and dry seasons are requisite in these cases, and a necessary maturity: beneath these stony soils, there are clayey and unctuous parts, and plenty of springs, which conduce to the elaboration of the juice.

In general throughout Champagne the soils proper for vines rest upon banks of chalk. The vine, indeed, comes up slowly in this kind of soil, but when it has fairly taken root it grows to perfection: the heat of the atmosphere is tempered and modified by the coolness of the chalky beds, the moisture of which is constantly sucked up by the vegetative channels of the vine-plant.

In November or December, when the season admits of it, the vine is planted by making an oblong hole or furrow, one foot and a half in depth, by two or three feet in length: the plant is introduced into it and covered with earth, sloping it in such a way as to uncover only two or three inches of the extremity of the plant, to which a horizontal and erect position is also given. Each hole of this kind is one foot and a half from the one adjoining, and on the same line in vineyards where the soil is rich; two feet being allowed in light soils. An interval of three feet is left between the rows of the plants, and care is taken when a new row is begun: the plants must not be placed perpendicularly, and directly above each other.

A good vine plant lasts 50 or 60 years, and frequently longer, according to the care which has been taken of it.

A vine plant [illegible] or slips: if they [illegible] enough in the ground, the vine plant becomes overwhelmed with roots which at last form a solid cake, and absorb all the juices from the ground: the vine being thus incapable of shooting, the evil ought to be instantly remedied.

The black are generally preferred to the white grapes for several reasons: In the first place, the black grapes resist much better the rains and frosts so common about vintage time. Secondly, because there is more vinosity and fineness in the black grape, and it gives more of what is called body to the wine: the white on the contrary is too mucilaginous, renders the wine soft, and exposes it to become yellow, or to thicken.

After having pruned the vine, the first occupation is that of hoeing: this operation consists in digging up the earth around the plants, so as to uncover their roots for a moment, and detach the earth from them which may have become clotted; the hoe being always inserted into the earth about a foot from the plant.

At the end of March, or beginning of April, when the thaws have softened the ground, the hoeing commences.

While the vine is in flower, it must not be touched: it must be pared when the flower has nearly passed away; it must afterwards be tied in such a way as to envelop the slip, without injuring the circulation of the air or the growth of the suckers.

Finally; about the middle of August, in order to clear away the grass from the roots of the plant, and to raise up the grapes which may have fallen to the ground, a third and last trimming takes place.

The following is the routine practised in the vineyards of Champagne:

1. They are cut in February or March.
2. Hoed in March.
3. Pruned in April and May.
4. Tied or propped up in April and May.
5. First trimming for the shoots.
6. Pare and tie in June.
7. Second trimming in July.
8. Third trimming in August.

How is it ascertained that the Grape is sufficiently ripe, in order to commence the labours of the Vintage? Answer—At the end of September, or later if the season has been backward,—before proceeding to the labours of the vintage, in order to obtain the fruit at the most complete state of ripeness,

The stalk of the grape must be brown and woody;

The grape pendent;

The skin or pellicle of the grape tender, and not brittle when chewed;

When a seed can be easily detached from the juice of the grape: which should in its turn present a vinous and transparent appearance, without having any green in it;

When the grape stones are brown, dry, and not glutinous.

AN ABSENT MAN.

The Rev. James Archibald, of North Carolina.

This gentleman never, perhaps, in the course of his life, dressed himself completely without some one to act as a monitor and assistant. His coat, his waistcoat, cravat, or some other article of clothing, was almost always omitted. On rising in the morning, even during cold weather, he frequently forgot to put on his shoes and stockings, till reminded of it by his wife, or some other member of the family. He oftentimes wore stockings of different colors, such as a blue and a grey, or a black and a white, and went sometimes abroad with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other.—He lived about six miles from the place where he was accustomed to preach. He has been known frequently to walk that distance, having through forgetfulness left his horse standing saddled at his door. At another time he would ride to church and return home on foot, leaving his horse near the place of worship, tied to a bush, or the limb of a tree. By a third act of inadvertency he would occasionally lead his horse to church and home again, without ever recollecting to mount him.

It was not the custom in the part of the country where this gentleman resided, for the congregation to provide a church Bible. The officiating clergyman always brought his bible along with him. This custom proved a source of no little inconvenience to Mr. Archibald. Frequently on his arrival at church, sometimes even after ascending the pulpit, he found himself without a bible, and was obliged to despatch a messenger to a house in the neighborhood to borrow one. A scene was once witnessed at a baptismal ceremony, under the direction of this gentleman, of so ludicrous a nature as to discompose the gravity of the whole congregation. The water to be used was brought to him in a pewter basin, containing not less than a quart. Instead of dipping his hand into the water and sprinkling the face of the infant, he suddenly emptied on it the whole contents of the vessel, to the great annoyance of its clothes, and the no small danger of strangulation.

When warmed with preaching we have frequently seen him, with a view to cool himself, pull off first his coat, then his waistcoat, and lastly his cravat. These articles of clothing he would lay down in the pulpit, and, unless reminded of it, seldom think of putting them on again when he [illegible] to a neighboring congregation, or for any other purpose, his reveries were productive of great inconvenience and loss of time. On halting at the house of a friend to breakfast, dine or pass the night, he would frequently, on setting out again, give his horse's head a wrong direction, and never discover his error till made sensible of it by his arrival at his own door. When on these tours, he always rode the same horse, a sagacious animal, to which he had given the name of *Old Dun.* This beast had an excellent memory, and seldom passed a stable at which he had been formerly fed, without paying it a visit. But his master was as forgetful as he was retentive of places and favors. This discrepancy of character between the horse and his rider was oftentimes a source of ludicrous occurrences, and once of an accident somewhat serious. When Old Dun would halt at the stable, his master, supposing him to be still pursuing his journey, frequently retained his seat even in the rain, until discovered by the ostler or some other person, and requested to dismount. On one occasion the horse finding the stable door open, entered without ceremony, and struck his rider's head with such force against the wall, as brought him with considerable injury to the ground. When setting out from a tavern, where several travellers had halted as well as himself, he once mounted by mistake, another gentleman's horse instead of his own, and was pursued and actually arrested for felony. As soon, however, as recognized, he was set at liberty, for no man sustained a more spotless reputation.

This gentleman being an excellent scholar, taught, for a while, a very respectable grammar school. When plunged in a reverie, his pupils recited to him an entire lesson in Horace, giving him, in the mean time, a Homer to look over, without his being at all sensible of the trick. When at table, he ate voraciously of whatever dish stood immediately before him, seldom even looking at any thing else. At his own table, unless reminded of his duty by his wife, he rarely paid any attention to his guests, but, wrapt within himself, allowed them to shift entirely for themselves. If a plate were handed to him, to be passed to a third person, he would frequently set it down, and, if not prevented, hastily devour its whole contents.

Many other instances might be mentioned, of the inadvertency and blunders of this singular character. His absence of mind ultimately proved fatal to him. Travelling in the western part of South Carolina, he came to a stream, a branch, we believe, of Broad river, fordable in common times, but swollen then by a fall of rain. Unconscious of the change, though he had frequently crossed the stream before, he plunged in, was swept from his horse and drowned.

Richmond Compiler.

From the Cherry Valley Gazette.

NEWSPAPERS WORTH PRESERVING.

Who does not like to look into a file of old newspapers? The older they are, the greater interest is excited by their perusal. A file of newspapers for half a century is of itself a good history of the period. It would also be a good library, and would sell for enough more than the original cost to pay for all the trouble of binding and preserving. Looking into a file of old papers printed in this country, is wonderfully calculated to remind us of its rapid and unparalleled growth.

The above remarks were suggested by looking into a file which we happened to have, printed in the year 1796. We found that, at that time the tract of country now composing the counties of Montgomery, Otsego, part of Delaware, Herkimer, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, only sent one member to Congress. They now send seven.

We found, too, the first advertisement for a stage from "Old Fort Schuyler, (now Utica,) to Geneva, to run through in three days." It is signed by the late T. Powel, of Schenectady. We found too, in it, the following appalling description of the suffering of the gallant General Lafayette, in the Castle of Olmutz, taken from a letter of T. I. M. Gillett, his aid-de-camp, published in London, May 27, 1796.

"He was seized upon neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive in cold, subterraneous, solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings. Stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, *and clad, like a galley slave, in trowsers and waistcoat of sail cloth,* enduring in that condition, the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and a fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable mattrass, the relic of his Russian prison."

Such is the description of the sufferings of this venerable man, now traversing our country, and receiving the respectful congratulations of its citizens; and every one of us should, if possible, have it in our power to tell our children that we have seen this man, who has done more than any now living for the cause of civil liberty and free principles.

---

said, "My lord, I shall demonstrate this point by a *numerical*—" "Mr. Shiel," said the learned and facetious lord who presided, let us have no more *new miracles.*"

London Paper.

Advertising for a place.—A young lady advertises, in an English paper, that she has had the *management* of an *old man* for some time, and wishes for a similar situation.

Pickled Cockles.—A parrot, the property of a lady, was one day detected by the enraged cook, for the fiftieth time, in the act of larcency; stealing pickled cockles. The *maner* was upon him, and she inflicted a summary punishment on the green delinquent. "What, you've been at the pickled cockles again, have you?" said she, hurling a ladle of hot soup at him. The feathers of his head were scalded off; from being excessively talkative, he suddenly became dumb; he was mute, bald and solemn, for nearly a year. At last the stubs began to peep out on his pate, and the mistress's father came from the country to see her; the old man was bald; the bird had never seen him before, and was doubtless struck with the coincidence of naked heads; for the moment the old gentleman entered the parlour, the parrot broke his long silence, by vociferating with immense emphasis and glee, "what, you've been at the pickled cockles again, have you?"

There were two very fat noblemen at the court of Louis XV, the Duke de L—, and the Duke de N—. They were both one day at the levee, when the King began to rally the former on his corpulence. "You take no exercise, I suppose," said the King.—"Pardon me, sir," said de L., "I walk twice a-day round my cousin de N."

During the late assizes at Lancaster, a man, who appeared to have his "beer on board," was staggering along Market-street, when a friend accosted him with "Well neighbor, how far are you going now?"—"Only to Skirton," replied the jolly fellow. "Why, that is rather a long way for you," said his friend. "O, dang it," replied our hero, hiccuping, "I don't mind the length, it's the *breadth* that bothers me."

A German literatus has discovered that the word in Hebrew which has commonly been translated RIB—more properly signifies TONGUE, and consequently that EVE was taken out of Adam's Tongue. If we were to judge from the happy facility with which our fair partners use this member, we should suppose the learned German had given the true definition of the word.

Balt. Chron.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

Charlotte, May 31, 1825.

The celebration which took place in this town on the 20th instant, was equal to, if it did not surpass, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed here. The day was fine, and not uncomfortably warm; and at an early hour, a large concourse of people, strangers and citizens, had assembled to do honor to the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed under the direction of Col. Thos. G. Polk, on the street south of the Court-House—Capt. Kennedy's company of cavalry and the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Capt. Thos. I. Polk, in front, citizens and strangers next, and lastly, a band of revolutionary veterans, 60 or 70 in number, wearing badges with the figures '75 stamped on them. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, which, though spacious, was crowded to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to procure seats.

The exercises at the church commenced with prayer, replete with genuine piety and ardent patriotism, by the venerable Dr. Hunter; this was followed by appropriate music from the band; after which the Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, was read by the same Rev. gentleman. An oration was then pronounced by Mr. Morrison, which riveted the attention of the audience, and caused tears to trickle down the furrowed cheeks of numbers of war-worn and hoary-headed veterans. The orator did ample justice to his subject—he depicted in *ample* colors the undaunted patriotism of our fathers, whom no difficulties could dishearten, no terrors dismay, no privations subdue—who, looking only to the justice of their cause, and the wrongs they had received, indignantly renounced their allegiance to a government whose protection was felt only in the injuries which it inflicted, and whose paternal regard was evinced only in systematic attempts to arrest from them all they held valuable as men who claimed freedom as a birth-right, and to reduce them to a state of bondage worse than death. His address to the patriotic band, whose venerable forms were before him, and whose snowy locks and bended frames formed such a striking contrast to the picture he had sketched of their youthful strength and vigor, was peculiarly appropriate and pathetic, and excited emotions in every bosom, which may be easily imagined, but not described. The address, in short, was well conceived and happily executed, and we regret that it will not be in our power to lay it before our readers, as the author has declined the request of the committee to furnish a copy for publication.

The exercises at the church were closed with music and discharges of cannon, and the revolutionary veterans returned in procession, escorted by the military.

No one present at this celebration, could have been entirely unmoved by the recollections and associations connected with it. The occasion was peculiarly calculated to produce an intensity of feeling, and to elicit reflections at once pleasurable and profitable. It was the fiftieth anniversary of an event, of which the citizens of Mecklenburg, without the imputation of vanity, might justly be proud; it was a fit occasion of joy and gratitude, rejoicing and praise; but at the same time, the reflection could not but arise in many a bosom, that but a few, very few, of the numbers then assembled to commemorate it, would live to witness its return. Fifty years hence, and of the multitude then present, the greater part will be reposing beneath the clod of the valley: dust will have returned to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it. Such a reflection was well calculated to moderate the feelings, to induce a soberness of mirth, and to impart an interest to the scene at once peculiar and impressive.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. a large number sat down to a dinner prepared by Dr. Henderson, in the beautiful grove on the college green. Gen. GEORGE GRAHAM officiated as President, and ISAAC ALEXANDER, Esq. as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with patriotic songs, and accompanied with discharges of cannon.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*—On that day the republican banners were unfurled in Charlotte, independence declared by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain. May the noble deed be engraven on the hearts of all the present, and the gilded pages of history transmit it to posterity.

2. *The Patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the 20th of May*, 1775—We honor them for their firmness, love them for their virtues, and venerate them for their patriotism.

3. The memory of those heroes of Lexington, Mass. who first sealed the broken covenant with their blood, and absolved all allegiance with mother Britain.

4. *Our Country and Government*—The genius of Columbus, the patriotism of Washington, the philosophy of Franklin, the wisdom of Jefferson, and compatriots, have erected a fabric that will last till time shall be no more.

5. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—While we hold in sacred remembrance those that are gathered to their fathers, let us not fail to cherish in our heart's core, the scattered remnants that yet survive.

6. *The President of the United States*—An able statesman—May his administration prove that the confidence of Congress was not misplaced.

7. The descendants of the patriotic members of the Mecklenburg Delegation who declared independence.

Let no mean hope your souls enslave,
Independent, generous, brave,
Your fathers such examples gave—
And such revere.

8. *Popular Elections*—Their purity and frequency are the best security for the safety of our republican institutions, and the strongest barrier against the encroachments of tyranny.

9. *Internal Improvement*—The road to national and individual independence; may constitutional scruples yield to the national welfare.

10. *Andrew Jackson*—He has filled the measure of his country's glory—he is the friend of the people—the people are his friends.

11. *Bolivar, and the independent provinces of South America*—May political and religious liberty be the basis of their constitution.

12. Washington and Lafayette.

13. *The American Fair*—Beauty and Booty the war cry of slavery—protection to Beauty, the watch-word of freemen.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doct. *James M. G. Ramsey*, of Tennessee—Gen. Thos. Polk and Doct. Ephm. Brevard—the first bosoms that ever glowed with the joyous anticipation of American Independence.

Dr. Ramsey was formerly a citizen of Mecklenburg county, participated in our revolutionary struggle, and was present at Charlotte, at the declaration of independence on the memorable 20th of May, 1775. The toast was forwarded to the committee from Tennessee.

By the Hon. *H. W. Conner*—Gen. William Davidson, who fell at Cowan's ford, bravely fighting for the rights and liberties of his country.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

A friend has favored us with the following Speech of a celebrated Indian Chief, which we believe has never been before published. There appears to be a native eloquence among the Indians that irresistibly touches the feelings. The following is certainly full of meaning and figurative beauty. It strongly resembles the poems of Ossian.—*Cheraw Int.*

A TRANSLATION.

Of Ridge's talk to Gen'l. Jackson, when they met at the General's quarters, on the 10th January, 1824.

My heart is glad when I look upon you. Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the Great Spirit who has taken care of our lives.—When first we met we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our women and children had ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our war fires. We sat by them until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them; they either fled or fell.

War is no more heard in our land.—The mountains speak peace. Joy is in our valleys. The warrior is careless and smokes the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them, and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him, but remain with his sons.

We have met near the house of our Great Father, the President. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our Father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with *you* always, and we are happy again to take the Great Chief by the hand.

Christian Duties.—Man is born for society; and feels in his mind an irresistible propensity to mingle with the company and engagements of his fellow creatures. In the common intercourse of life, and the general business of the world, it is utterly impossible for the most prudent and cautious person to avoid all connection with others whose character may be suspicious, or whose principles and practice may be highly censurable. Should any man be so unreasonable as to expect strict morals in every individual member of an extensive community, or should any be so morose as to withhold all converse with persons, perhaps more vicious and more imprudent than himself, such a man would show neither experience in the frailties of human nature, nor Christian charity in bearing, with condescension and lenity, the imperfections of others. It is the duty of every individual to look well to himself; to correct what is vicious in his own conduct; to rectify what is erroneous in his own judgment; to watch over himself with unremitted vigilance; and to keep himself not *unconnected* with the world, but *unsullied* by it. If, by a uniform adherence to virtue and piety, he may silently admonish others through the force of example, or if in seasonable opportunities of prudent insinuation, he may instruct by gentle counsels, those who have candour enough to receive advice; such a man, by living and mixing with society, will produce in it infinitely more moral good, than if he were peevishly to desist from taking his share in the common concerns of mankind and the world.

Dr. Huntingford's Discourses.

The Reverend Mr. Summerfield, we regret to learn, by the advices received of the state of his health, that no prospect remains of restoration. Those complaints which have so long afflicted him, have at last settled down into a confirmed Dropsy, and no hope now remains that the skill of his Physicians will be able to arrest its progress.—*Balt. Chron.*

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind: wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field, may flourish and charm for a season; but let it be remembered, that, like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air, these gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humor; but, in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul, like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.—*Port Folio.*

Pleasure, says Dr. Johnson, is seldom *found* where it is *sought*. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odours, from time to time, in the paths of life, grow up, without culture, from seeds scattered by chance.

Advertisement Extraordinary.—The following singular advertisement appears in a New-Orleans paper. In Paris it is usual to employ the handsomest females as Barkeepers:—

"WANTED—Two handsome Ladies, to assist in two Bar-Rooms, and to whom liberal wages will be given. Beauties from New York, Charleston, or Savannah would be preferred. Due attention will be paid to applicants, at No. 16, Camp-street."

April 30.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

New York, May 28.

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided.—Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world. *E. Post.*

FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 4th of February, have been received at Salem, by the ship George, in the short passage of 100 days. The British and Burmese war still continued. The English head quarters were at Rangoon. The main body was soon to advance upon Ava, the capital of the Burman empire. In several encounters between the hostile armies, the loss in the Burman army was fifteen thousand in fifteen days. The British loss was trifling. A great battle was fought the middle of December, in which the natives were completely routed and dispersed. They were, however, making great exertions to rally their forces. The English army was 15,000 strong. On the 26th of October a severe earthquake laid a considerable part of Manilla in ruins, demolished several churches, a bridge, and many private houses, and compelled the inhabitants and troops to remove from the city. Close to the river, four miles from Manilla, the earth opened with a tremendous explosion.

BOLIVAR.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

We can never grow weary of contemplating such characters as EPAMINONDAS and CINCINNATUS, as they are pourtrayed in ancient history, or dwelling upon the lives of their modern counterparts, WASHINGTON and BOLIVAR, which are involved in no mystery, and not the less beautiful on account of their near approximation to our own times. With respect to the three first, the seal of immortality is fixed upon them—neither change nor chance can evermore affect them: and it only remains for the Colombian Chief, that he may complete the full measure of *his* glory, likewise to persevere to the end. Who that is acquainted with the immense sacrifices of General BOLIVAR in support of his country's cause, and has witnessed the results so plainly to be seen in her happy emancipation, can pretend to call in question either his patriotism or consummate talents for command? Behold him rejecting with disdain, the offer of a Kingly Crown, and who will accuse him of ambition? Remark the promptitude with which he turns his back upon temptation in every form, and who can impeach his integrity of principle or firmness of purpose? See him refusing every species of pecuniary reward, and then, if it be possible, let even the envious cynic deny him the merit of the most perfect disinterestedness! Read the following extracts translated from Lima Newspapers, and yield the tribute of admiration to another instance of noble generosity, unparalleled in any living example, save perhaps in that of LAFAYETTE alone:

Extract from Bolivar's second refusal of the million of Dollars decreed to him by the Congress of Peru.

"I repeat, that, without accepting the favor in question, my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your Excellency knows," (he addresses the President,) "that Congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honorable to me. They have named me father and saviour of Peru; they have decreed me the honors of perpetual President; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait, they have called me Liberator; they have invested me with the command of Peru; and finally offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted with pleasure all except the last: that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country and those of my own heart."

Extract from the reply of the President:

"Excellent Sir: The Congress to whom I have made known the repeated and absolute negative of your Excellency to receive the million of dollars which they decreed to place at your disposition, as a slight testimony of the inestimable benefits for which the nation are indebted to you, have determined that I shall inform your excellency, that while they respect your decision, they sensibly regret to see their designs on this subject frustrated; and that not feeling themselves *at liberty* to press it a third time, after the decided expressions contained in your *last note*, take the liberty to request that you will appropriate the said million to works of beneficence in favor of the fortunate place of your nativity, and for any other parts of the republic of Colombia which you may think proper."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

From the National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from General Lafayette to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Louisville, May 12.

"In the night of the 8th and 6th inst. we ran foul of a snag, which lay concealed two feet under water, and so well *infiladed* our steam boat, that it pierced through our upper deck, and sunk the boat in a few minutes. We had time, however to come out of the ladies' cabin before the water had penetrated through the partition, and all landed safely without any life being lost. The Paragon, which was descending the river in the morning, was good enough to take us on board and bring us to this place. This accident is not imputable to any one; the conduct of the captain of the *Mechanic* was such as to entitle him to the thanks which you will see in the St. Louis Gazette.

"You will find in another part of that newspaper, an error which I wish much to be corrected. It is that I have only lost my carriage and my hat: the latter was most obligingly replaced by a manufacturer of Louisville. But amongst the lost trunks is that which contained all the papers which I had preserved during my journey, all my letters to be answered—and a great number of answers which I had prepared during twelve days navigation. This loss throws all my correspondence into confusion—I have not saved a single memorandum—and as to every thing anterior to the shipwreck, I must rely on the indulgence of my friends.

"I expect to be on the 28th or 29th of this month at Pittsburg and arrive at Boston on the 16th of June, by the way of Albany. I hope to be at New York on the 4th of July, thence go to Washington, taking Philadelphia in my way, to take leave of several respected friends, and embark for France on the 15th of August."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE arrived at Washington, in Pennsylvania, on the 24th ult. where he was received with every testimony of affectionate regard. On the next morning he proceeded to Brownsville, and thence to Uniontown, which he reached at 6 o'clock in the evening, and where, amongst the concourse that greeted him, Mr. Gallatin delivered to him, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, an Address, of which the Washington Reporter speaks in the highest terms of praise. On the 26th, the General left Union for the residence of Mr. Gallatin, where he was to remain a day. The General's progress in the patriotic State of Pennsylvania, was every where distinguished by the same enthusiastic manifestations of honor and respect that have marked his journey every where else in the country. On Sunday night last, the General was to lodge at Braddock's field, and reach Pittsburg on Monday morning.—*Nat. Int.*

In what an interesting light does the following extract place the great and good Lafayette! "Blessed are the peace-makers, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Extract of a Letter from New-Orleans.

"If any thing can serve to bind us more closely to Lafayette, than what has already transpired during his eventful life, it will be the recollection of an act of disinterested kindness which his visit to this place has afforded: I will relate it. A time was appointed for all Military officers in the city to call upon the General; they assembled at the Exchange, and started from thence to the General's quarters, but unhappily, in consequence of some misunderstanding upon certain points of military etiquette, the officers of the Legion moved off without the remaining Brigade officers; this led to reproaches, insults, and *challenges*;—Lafayette heard of it, and, with truly paternal concern for his "children," immediately summoned all the officers of the Brigade to his quarters (yesterday,) and there, after having addressed them very affectionately for half an hour, *made them all embrace* each other, renounce all animosity, and seal their declarations in a glass of wine; this is an act of magnanimity, which ought to be recorded in letters of gold; but, to those who witnessed it, on their minds it is stamped indelibly: three duels have thus been arrested—at 4 o'clock yesterday one was to have been fought, and it was only at half past three that the disputants were compelled to lay down their swords."

An Irish gentleman—a Mr. Talbot, of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada, published a work a few months since, relative to that Province, which is as full of marvellous matters as any volume which has come under our cognisance for some time past. Not to mention his assertion, that snow-fleas, previous to a thaw, cover the snow in such multitudes, that he had himself counted 1,296,000 upon a single square yard!—nor the asseveration that the flies abound so much in Canada, that a child cannot open its mouth without running the risk of being suffocated by the quantity that eagerly try to descend down its throat!—both of which we are bound, in common courtesy, to take for facts—we were almost put to a dead stand still, when we read of the young man who, after spearing a sturgeon from his fishing boat, and being dragged into the water by the fish, floated for some time behind the sturgeon, by the aid of his instrument. At length, growing weary of this mode, as who would not, he got astride of the fish, and converted the spear into a bridle rein, and rode thus for nearly a mile, when the poor fish yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider!!—Mr. Talbot expresses, very naturally, a fear lest he should be suspected of exaggeration. He has some reason for his doubts.—*Nat. Journal.*

Great Longevity.—A foreign paper mentions the death of Signor Galmina, the first tenor singer of Italy, aged *one hundred and thirty eight years.*

COBBETT.

Of this man, who, had he added ... cy to his other qualities, would ... this time the most powerful man ... try, none have so much reason ... as the friends of liberty; for he ... ged as to render his opposition ... port alike injurious to their cause ... something else, we will not ... discuss what, to which he has ... cause, and, sometimes, at ... ments. But one good service ... ed, and must continue to render ... he continues to write—and long ... His shrewd and manly intellect ... tible stock of facts upon all ... litical economy; his eternal ... "age cannot wither him, nor ... his infinite variety;" his clear, ... vigorous, English style; and his ... chase of a favorite topic, neither ... the length, nor foiled by the ... pursuit—if they have not ... glorious results at which a man ... should have aimed, and of ... scarcely believe he would have ... yet done what was next to be ... have roused into action the dormant ... the poorer classes, and provided ... thought, and indulged habits of ... that will correct all the evils ... flicted by the writers whom ... personal ambition may bring into ... "It is certain," said he, on ... "that I have been the greatest ... of the people of England." It ... ble to avoid laughing at him, and ... at the same time, in our hearts, ... pudent fellow had some ground ... He has been a greater enlightener ... tended, and has so well instructed ... that he cannot now lead them, ... jot more at their hands than ... to which every well-qualified ... public question is entitled. He ... only outstripped others who have ... gaged in the same work; but their ... tions have not equalled his, and ... would not have been made at all ... example.—*Westminster Review.*

Washington,

The ratifications of a General ... tion of Peace, Amity, Navigation ... merce, between the United States ... rica and the Republic of Colombia ... cluded and signed at Bogota, on ... October last, by Mr. Richard C. ... Minister Plenipotentiary of the ... States in that capital, and Don ... Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ... exchanged in this City, on the ... by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk ... Department of State, on the part ... nited States, and Don Jose Maria ... Envoy Extraordinary and Minister ... potentiary, on the part of his Government ...

The American Minister to the Court of St. James.—Sailed this forenoon in the ship *Pacific*, the American Minister ... don, Mr. Rufus King, accompanied ... eldest son, John A. King, as Secretary ... Legation, together with his wife ... of his children.—*N. Y. paper, 1st inst.*

Mr. Everett, our Minister to the Court of Madrid, has arrived at New York, ... lady, to take passage, in a few days ... packet to Havre, whence he will proceed through France to Spain.

We learn that, as Mr. Clay has ... on Westward, he has been invited to ... Dinners, at Washington, Uniontown, ... Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, and ... ing, in the State of Virginia. The ... tions at the first and last of these ... were accepted, but the invitations at ... town and Brownsville, the necessity ... pedition in his journey did not allow ... to accept.

A Public Dinner has lately been ... by a number of citizens of Boston, and ... neighboring towns, "for the express ... pose of testifying their respect and ... feeling to Gen. Hull, who was invited ... partake of the Dinner, and accepted ... invitation."

The Senate of Connecticut has concurred in the nomination made by the House of Representatives of that State, of ... ley, as Senator in Congress. Mr. ... therefore, chosen; and his term of ... is for six years from the 4th of March. He takes the place of Mr. *Lanman*, whose term expired with the last session of Congress.—*Nat. Jour.*

The citizens of Newport, (R. I.) ... come to a resolution to establish three ... Schools in that town, to contain two ... dred scholars each; and to appropriate ... necessary funds, $2,000 per annum, ... the annual tax. They also recommend ... the sale of the unproductive lands of the ... town, and the investment of the proceeds ... in a School Fund, for the purpose of erecting School-Houses, and diminishing the annual appropriation.—*Nat. Journal.*

Duel Extraordinary.—A duel was fought at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 21st of April, between a Kentuckian and a Frenchman, at which were present, as spectators, *a crowd of spectators!* they fought at 7½ paces distance, and both were slightly wounded. The parties are said to be residents of Lexington, Ky.

It is mentioned in the Albany Daily Advertiser, as an extraordinary feat, that two young men of that city, named Thompson ... on the 20th inst. made *two hundred and thirty-two horse shoes*, well done, between sun and sun, besides going a quarter of a mile to their meals. To make 84 horse shoes ... is considered a good day's work for one man.

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1825.

al Meeting of the Stockholders
e Fear Navigation Company was
Town House in this town on Fri-
We understand that the concerns
any are in a more prosperous si-
they have ever heretofore been,
vidence of the fact, a dividend
cent. on the capital stock was
this meeting, to be paid on the
ernext. The profits would war-
nd of more than twice the above
it was wisely determined to re-
to cover any possible loss, and
regular dividend of at least as
fter. As far as it is possible to
ion, there is no doubt but that
end will be made.

holders elected, as officers for
ear.

t Strange, President.

Boylan,
Moline,
n Mendenhall,
Huske.
} Directors.

e having declined the appoint-
sident, the Directors appointed
e President, and Louis D. Hen-

tors propose to meet quarterly
The first meeting to be held
Monday in September next.

ee was appointed to draw up
statement of the affairs of the
hich will shortly be done.

n of wind and rain on Friday
ably been very destructive to
corn, wheat, and cotton, with-
And it will appear from the
of our attentive correspondent
on, that considerable damage
to the shipping off that port.

nes, Esq. is a candidate to re-
Edgecomb district in the next
e presume that Dr. Hall, the
is also a candidate.

rvellous talent of prophecying
n bestowed on us Editors! We
paper without finding the most
nts foretold; and, if any one
to know what has happened, is
d is to happen, for ages past
one, he has only to read a few
of four pages," of some of our
herhood. But the mantle seems
on our neighbor of the "Pee
who, in the true spirit of pro-
oncluded an article (full of—
an older man than ourself, we
sence—but certainly abound-
presentation,) with the follow-
news:

e years, and Cheraw will have a po-
inhabitants; we shall then export
of Cotton, and it will be forgotten
l world, that Fayetteville was ever a
or even existed."

he fiat of fate we can only join
o doubt so deeply felt by our
event so disastrous. But we
solation in the reflection, that
such warm and feeling friends
eraw, we shall not go down
nored, and unsung."

y time farther to say, that as
the unceasing desire of our
Gazette to disseminate nought
rmation, we would refer him
of the 26th ult. for an accu-
of the quantity of cotton ex-
place during the late season
activity. Perhaps when he
umber of bags is almost dou-
represented it, he may have
gh to spare our town from
gnificance yet a few years,
e the regret he would feel for
fate.

tricts of this State there are
before the people for the im-
rable station of Representa-
, and soon the decision on
claims will be made; a deci-
t only as it may gratify the
e of the candidate or his
olving the great interests of
s Union, and, in a more re-
he whole world. But, most
character of this State de-
ections made on the 11th of
Heretofore North Carolina
distinguished rank in the
er wealth, her large popu-
ve territory, but, more than
and enlightened citizens,
is no state in the Union,
fear of contradiction, in

which the people are more virtuous and patriotic than in North Carolina; and if there be a State in this Union worthy to be called "the Land of Steady Habits," this it is. Our elections are conducted with a forbearance and moderation unequalled; we have no political revolutions, nor revolutions of any other kind; we send abroad no office hunters; but glide along in the "even tenor of our way," not interfering with others, not interfered with by others.

It is too true that we derive little light from the experience of our neighbors; the grand results of the works of our sister States are viewed with listless unconcern, or at best merely admired, with hardly an effort to imitate them. But the great reason why North Carolina cannot attain to her proper rank in the Union is, that her most distinguished citizens, those who would make her voice be heard and respected, cannot be brought out from the retirement in which they immure themselves. They seem to forget that their talents were not given them to be buried in oblivion; that society has claims on them which can only be cancelled by the devotion of a reasonable portion of their time and talents in the public service; and no consideration of private ease or of false modesty will justify the course pursued by them. Year after year they reject the solicitations of friends, the loud voice of public opinion, which would place them in situations where they could "do the state some service;" where they might redeem her character from the depressed rank in which it has too long stood. Can no consideration draw them out? Is the political influence of their native State unworthy of their regard? Is the moral and intellectual standing of her citizens of no concern to them? Is the prospect with which their sons enter on the stage of political existence of no moment? Can no consideration, either of public duty or of personal distinction, draw our men of eminent talents from the obscurity to which they voluntarily consign themselves? In most of the districts of this State there has heretofore been too much cause of complaint; and we fear there will be little ground for congratulation on the result of the approaching election.

Those among us most capable of shining in the National Councils, (and these remarks will generally apply to the State Legislature also,) excuse themselves by alleging that the system of electioneering too generally adopted by candidates is revolting to the feelings, disgraceful to those who practise it, and derogatory to the good sense of the people. Granted. But who can effect a reform in the system? Not those, surely, who have no recommendation to public favor but the petty arts by which they court the populace; whose chief hope of success is founded on the assiduity with which they distribute ardent spirits, the fell destroyer, among the worse part of the people. No; if any men have power to effect a radical change in the manner of electioneering, these are not the men. It must be accomplished by the persevering efforts of men who have claims on the public favor superior to these, aided by the virtuous and respectable part of the community. A few firm efforts would be successful, and those who made them deserve and receive the gratitude of all whose thanks are valuable. Detested be the memory of the wretch who introduced practices so abhorrent to the feeling and good sense of all virtuous men; who placed himself before the people for their suffrages, as the guardian of their rights, of their happiness, and of their property, and in the very endeavor to become such in pretence, forfeited all claim to be so in reality. And how much less criminal is he who *continues* practices so detestable? Truly, he has much to answer for who advances his fellow creature one step in the path to ruin. The curses of the widow and orphan, with fortune squandered and prospects blasted, are upon him, loud and deep.

The proceedings in Orange county, which we give below, are a cheering evidence that the people are alive to the subject; and we are confident that neither the respectable gentleman who represented that district in the last Congress, nor the reverend gentleman who opposes him, will offend against the expressed will of the people of Orange.

In the election which approaches, let the electors throw aside all personal predilections, discountenance all efforts at bribery and corruption, and, where there is an opportunity of making a selection, be guided in their choice solely by the moral and intellectual qualities of the candidates; that they may honor useful talents, and be themselves honored and benefited by the exertion of them in the councils of their country.

ELECTIONEERING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Orange county, held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 26th ult. Dr. James S. Smith having been called to the chair, and Dr. Thos. J. Faddis appointed secretary, the following resolutions, offered by Priestly H. Mangum, Esq. were adopted.

Resolved by this meeting, That the custom which has hitherto prevailed in this county, of candidates for political preferment treating the people, during the canvass, with spirituous liquors, is injurous to morality, and is to be much deprecated by all correct men.—

Resolved, secondly, That it be recommended by this meeting, to the captain of each military company in this county, to submit to his men, the propriety and expediency of chusing three or more persons of their body, to meet in convention, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday of the next county court of this county, for the purpose of devising some plan, rule or regulation, to discountenance and suppress, if practicable, the demoralizing custom of candidates for political preferment, in this county, treating the people with spirituous liquors, during their electioneering campaign.

Resolved, That General Bird, John M'Cauley, and Col. Mulhollan be appointed a committee to transmit, on behalf of this meeting, a copy of these resolutions to the captain of each militia company of this county, and request his co-operation in effecting the great object of this meeting.

JAS. S. SMITH, *Chairman.*
THOS. J. FADDIS, *Secretary.*

By all that we can learn from the Indian country, in relation to the late disturbances among the Creeks, they will prove to be a matter of much less public concern than was at first supposed. The party which committed the outrage allege that it was in pursuance of a sentence duly passed by the nation; and that they were merely executing that sentence upon traitors; and it seems that the execution was not unusually cruel or barbarous: It is customary with them to use very little ceremony with culprits, knocking them in the head, when convicted of crime, as we would beeves. In this instance, the executions have derived a consequence on account of the importance of the men, and the offence for which they suffered, viz: having disposed of the Indian territory to the United States against the will of the great body of the nation and of a majority of the Chiefs. If it be found that the nation is opposed to the treaty, and that it was made without their consent, we cannot think that it will be carried into execution. Every principle of a generous mind would revolt at the idea of expelling these poor people from the last remnant of "the land of their forefathers." Every feeling of humanity, every principle of honor and of honesty would be outraged by such an act.

The Darian Gazette of the 10th, presents the following statement:

"We are informed, that at a late meeting of the Creeks, they made three irrevocable laws, viz.—That they would not receive one Dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

"That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take thier land from them.

"That if they were turned out of their houses, they would die at the corner of their fences to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers."

These are sentiments worthy of any people and any age, and he must be a brute, indeed, who does not respect and admire the noble spirit which conceived and published them.

Raleigh, June 7.

Yesterday, the Honorable George E. Badger presented to the Governor the resignation of his office as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which was accepted by his Excellency.—*Register.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Danelly, Mr. George M'Donald, to Miss Elizabeth E. Lumsden, daughter of Mr. John Lumsden, all of this place.

DIED,

In this town, lately, after a long and painful illness of the consumption, Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, relict of the late Gabriel Dubrutz, Esq. deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Poetical corner was filled before the communication of "A B" came to hand. It shall have a place next week.

The well written communication of "Simnus," would occupy more space in our columns than we could devote to a subject interesting to a small portion only of our readers.

For Rent or Lease,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
That extensive establishment, the
PLANTERS' HOTEL.
Apply to WM. L. M'NEILL.
June 6, 1825.—18-4t

HORRID MURDER.

On the evening of the 3d May, 1825, a certain Jesse Upton of the county of Randolph, N. C. committed one of the most horrid massacres on the person of his wife. Just at the close of the day, which we hope, has witnessed few such heart chilling scenes, this blood thirsty villain, this monster in human shape, having, no doubt, preconcerted his diabolical design, and, as it were, divested himself of every sensation of tenderness, proceeded to the execution of one of the most shocking, base and savage murders known in a civilized land.

He making use of some terrifying discourse which affrighted his wife, and she wishing to make her escape, was prevented by her husband, who following her a short distance and forcing her back, commenced his abuses by striking her with his fist, then getting hold of a bench about 2 or 3 feet long, made of half a split sappling, with which he beat her on the head in a number of places, so that her brains came out at the wounds; leaving her lying on her face upon the ground, weltering in her blood, and immediately making his escape. He, the said Upton, is described to be between 35 and 40 years of age, nearly or about 6 feet high, middling clean or trim built, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, rather long visage, with somewhat of a down or sly look, and also a smooth and deceptive way of speaking.

Editors of newspapers are particularly requested, whithersoever the above may come, to give it an insertion, and thereby serve the cause of humanity and justice.

I do hereby certify the above statement to be true, for I was an eye witness to the disagreeable scene a few hours after the perpetrator made his escape.

H. MOFFETT.

I concur in the above statement.

JOSEPH HINSHAW.

Fayetteville Academy.

The next quarter of this Institution will commence as heretofore on the first Monday after the 4th of July next.

WM. HAMILTON.

June 8th 1825—2w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 60
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	42	45
Peach,	-	do.	50	55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.	6½	7
Beeswax -	-	do.	34	35
Butter, -	-	do	12½	15
Bagging	-	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	20	23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	18	19
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	25	26
Corn, -	-	bushel	60	65
Copperas -	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	85
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4¾	5
Fine,	-	do	4¼	4½
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon.	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger -	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	6½
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8	9
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	37½	40
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	42½	45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar. Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	11
Common,	-	do	9	9½
Loaf, -	-	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	80	90
Turks Island, St. Croix, &c.	-	do	70	75
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4	4½
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x -	-	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	80	85
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—Steam Boat Henrietta, with 98 bars iron; 25 pieces lead; 13 casks nails; 2 hhds rum; 8 bbls sugar; 10 pipes whiskey; 1 hhd. do; 9 bbls. do; 2 bags coffee; 49 casks lime; 755 pieces potmetal; 14 crates; 8 bags; 7 boxes, &c. &c.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Wilmington, 6th June, 1825.

The Brig Lydia, Capt. Robt. H. McKown, of Bath, Maine, with a cargo of Lumber, bound for Bassature, Guadaloupe, was anchored between Bald Head and Oak Island, on Friday the 3d inst. (the day of the gale,) on account of the weather being very thick; she was not seen after 1 P. M. The opinion of the Pilot, is, that if she cleared the breakers, she got safe to sea.

The sloop Niantic, with an assorted cargo and about 15 or 20 passengers, went ashore near Snow's Point in the river. She will be got off without much damage.

The Schr. Byron, which run ashore last Wednesday in coming in from New York, near the Beacon on Federal Point, was got off on Friday night, went ashore again during the gale in Buzzard's Bay, where she now lies.

A Lighter belonging to John M'Ausian, Esq. with three of his slaves, and one belonging to Mr. John London, foundered at anchor just below the Big Island. Her stern is just above the water, and as nothing has been heard of the negroes, it is feared they are lost.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.
Brig Rodney, Winchell, Key West, J. Usher.

CLEARED,

Schr. Gazelle, Case, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.
Brig Fanny, Lubeck, Demarara, J. Usher.
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.
Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Charleston.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, Nassau, N. P.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Pierce, New York.
Sloop Fair Haven, Williams, Providence.
Sloop Djamond, Davis, Baltimore.
Sloop Niantic, Way, New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, Schr. Jane Ann, Colly, Wilmington, 8 days.

May 31.—Arrived, brig Delegate, Hallett, of Portland, Wilmington, 8 days.

Schr Celia, Faller, Wilmington, 8 days.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Arrived, Brig Superior, Scott, Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, May 30—Went to sea yesterday, Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Wilmington.

May 31.—Brig Sarah Morrell, Freeman, Wilmington.

BOSTON, May 27.—Arrived, Schr. Paragon, Davis, 13 days from Wilmington.

The Drawing of the
OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY,

WILL take place at Raleigh on next Wednesday week—10,000 dollars the highest Prize, may still be had for 4 dollars. Tickets and Shares for sale at the Post Office, Fayetteville; where orders will be received for Tickets in the 17th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, highest Prize 50,000 dollars, price of Tickets 9 dollars, and in the New York Literature Lottery, highest Prize 30,000 dollars; Tickets 9 dollars.

Prizes in any of the Northern Lotteries received in payment for Tickets, and the drawings of the several Lotteries in the United States always open for the inspection of adventurers.

June 9, 1825.—2w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th inst. two NEGRO MEN, one by the name of PHIL, and one by the name of TOM.

PHIL is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; carries a smiling countenance when spoken to; rather of a brown color; somewhat bow-legged; steps quick; very sensible; and has a large pair of *Whiskers*; aged about thirty years. When he went off he stole some money out of the Store, the amount unknown.

TOM is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; thick lips; very black; some pock marks in the face; very coarse grum countenance; slim make; well formed and very active.

It is supposed they have a free pass from some white person, and their aim will be for the Northern States.

JOHN D. BROWN.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 30, 1825.—18-3t.

*** The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please insert the above three times, and forward his account to the Editor of the South Carolina State Gazette or to the advertiser.

Notice.

COTTON GINS, of an excellent quality, can from this time forward, be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, or at my Factory, Lumberton. If the cash is paid the price will be 2 dollars per saw, deliverable at my Shop. Credit until 1st January, 2 dollars 12½ cents. They will be sent to Fayetteville or Wilmington, the purchaser paying freight, storage, &c. Persons disposed to order Gins will run no risk of being disappointed.

I also deem it proper to state that I think Gins made by me this year will far exceed any made by me heretofore

I have made several improvements, and obviated many difficulties which occurred in my former plan.

JOHN M. POWELL.

Lumberton, June 6, 1825.—18 cot3m.

All in One Day.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27TH NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)
BY THE IMPROVED MODE,
Secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:

Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 5.
Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
30		100	3,000
50		50	2,500
200		20	4,000
250		10	2,500
500		6	3,000
20,000		4	80,000
21,043	Prizes,	- -	$160,000

40,000 Tickets.
More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING:—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an ODD number, then EVERY ODD NUMBER IN THE SCHEME will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an EVEN number, then all the EVEN NUMBERS IN THE SCHEME will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.)

☞ THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves, -	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, *Market-st.*
BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000 dollars—3 of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.—18-4t.

POETRY.

THE MINSTREL BOY.—By Moore.

AIR—"*The Moreen.*"

The minstrel boy to the war is gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he has girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him.
"Land of Song!" said the warrior-bard,
"Though all the world betrays thee,
One sword at least thy rights shall guard,
One faithful harp shall praise thee."

The minstrel fell! but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul under;
The harp he lov'd ne'er spoke again,
For he tore its chords asunder;
And said, "No chains shall sully thee,
Thou soul of love and bravery!
Thy songs were made for the pure and free,
They shall never sound in slavery."

LINES TO A LADY—By N. P. Willis.

The leaf floats by, upon the stream,
Unheeded in its silent path;
The vision of the shadowy dream,
A similar remembrance hath.

The cloud that steals across the moon
Scarce brightens ere its hues are gone;
The mist that shrouds the lake as soon
Must vanish, when the night has flown.

The dove hath cleft the pure blue sky,
No traces of his wing are there;
The light hath dwelt in beauty's eye;
It was but now—and now is—where?

The winds of night have passed the flower—
Hath morning found its gay leaf dim?
The bird hath sung by lady's bower;
To-morrow—will she think of him?

Thus lady have I crossed thy path,
Like bird, or mist, or leaf, or cloud—
My name a like remembrance hath;
Deep shall its sleep be in my shroud.

But still the cloud may not forget
The moon's serene, but fleeting light—
The bird, the leaf, remember yet,
All that hath made their pathway bright.

And I - though cold neglect be mine,
My name to deep oblivion given,
Will, while on earth remember thine,
And breathe it to my lyre in heaven.

"Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than Heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an Angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed,
Upon a duteous daughter's head."—Scott.

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

THE subscriber has authorised Edward L. Winslow to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3¼, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE.*

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10, 1825—14-6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE,* near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kenedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10—14-6t

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825 —11-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES,* in fine order.

IN STORE,

New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—Also, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April 12, 1825 -10-tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3 4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South-Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 5—31-tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gauze do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8 tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 rates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,

And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4 1824—387tf.

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME,*

For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13. 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS,* which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

For Sale,

20d hhs. of molasses.
30bbl. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.–8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

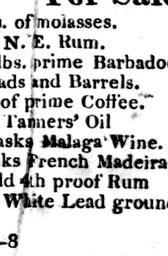
2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses,

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,

Screws and Presses of all kinds,

Together with

Cotton Machinery of every variety.

Apply to BARNES & JACKSON,
Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Fayetteville.

May 18 15-9t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery.

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing. and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent,

Whole Tickets, D4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

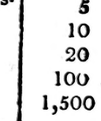
Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

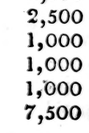
Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9—tf.

Packets for Philadelphia.





THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

Horne's Introduc

THE great demand for Horne's the Critical Study and Knowl tures, has occasioned a delay in will probably be published in July The subscriber will receive for this work, free of expense. ($12) to be paid on receipt of th

In addition to the facts stated vertisement, respecting the cele it is no trifling recommendation the publisher is induced, by the ment offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be server office.

May 19.

Hay Mount Sch

THE SUBSCRIBER informs Fayetteville, that his second ed on the 28th of the present the liberal share of patronage hopes, by his attention and assid to elicit the continuance of the port.—The direction of the sch own responsibility, parents and g ed that no pains, on his part, will universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly The Latin, Greek and Mathema graphy, Arithmetick and Engl $6; for Reading, Spelling and the Rudiments, girls $3—and bo Scholar will be subject to an ad 25 cents per quarter, for wood.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Notice is hereby

THAT on the first day of Octo cipal of the six per cent States, created under the au Congress entitled "An Act autho sum not exceeding Eleven Millions proved on the 14th March, 1812, interest then due thereon, will be p etors of said Stock or to their Att rised, at the Treasury of the Unite ington, and at the several Loan Books of which any portion of said

A surrender of the Certificate the time of payment, and the inte will cease and determine from day of September.

SAMUEL L. SO
Acting Secretary

May 11, 1825.—14-t880.

TREASURY DE
March

WHEREAS, on the 3d d a law was passed by the United States, of which 5th sections are in the words

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enac* scription to the amount of twe lars, of the six per cent. stock of hundred and thirteen, be, and proposed; for which purpose bo at the Treasury of the United S several loan offices, on the first to continue open until the firs thereafter, for such parts of the description of stock as shall, on tion, stand on the books of the those of the several loan offices subscription shall be effected by United States, in the manner provi transfers, of the credit or credits said books, and by a surrender of the stock so subscribed: Provid scription by such transfer of stock ered as part of the said twelve m authorized to be borrowed by t this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacte* whole or any part of any sum w subscribed, credits shall be entere tive subscribers, who shall be entit cate or certificates purporting that owe to the holder or holders the their assigns, a sum to be express to the amount of the principal sto bed, bearing an interest not exceed half per centum per annum, payab the thirty first day of December eight hundred and twenty five; tra same manner as is provided by law of the stock subscribed, and subject at the pleasure of the United States half at any time after the thirty firs ber, one thousand eight hundred an and the remainder at any time after day of December, one thousand eig twenty nine: Provided, That no shall be made except for the whole new certificate; nor until after at public notice of such intended reim it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cause to be retransferred to the scribers the several sums by them yond the amount of the certificates half per cent. stock issued to them

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* funds which have heretofore been pledged by law for the payment of for the redemption and reimburse which may be redeemed or rep of the provisions of this act, shall in like manner for the payment of cruing on the stock created by resc scription, and for the redemption of of the principal of the same. And duty of the commissioners of the cause to be applied and paid, out yearly and every year, such sum be annually required to discharge ing on the stock which may be cre this act. The said Commissioners authorized to apply, from time to and sums out of the said funds, as proper, towards redeeming, by p imbursement, in conformity with this act, the principal of the said part of the annual sum of ten millions ed by law in the said commissioners cessary and required for the above be and continue appropriated to the terest and redemption of the public whole of the stock which may be cr provisions of this act, shall have be reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is h that books will be opened at t of the United States, and at the offices, on the first day of Apr continue open until the first d thereafter, for receiving sub conformity with the provisions law.

The subscriptions may be proprietors of the stock, either or by their Attorneys duly a subscribe and transfer it to States.

Should subscriptions of s made to an amount exceeding lions of dollars, a distributio sum of twelve millions will be the subscribers, in proportion subscribed by them respectiv

SAMUEL L. S
Acting Secretary of the

Dec. 16 8-t30S.